

EVERYBODY ASKED TO "HANDS OFF"

was not as well prepared as some of his previous efforts on the tariff question. From a republican standpoint it was a fairly good argument and Mr. Burrows has a very attractive way of talking. He was listened to with much interest. Mr. Black, of Illinois, followed Mr. Burrows and Mr. Hopkins, of Illinois, closed the debate for the day session. Neither Mr. Black nor Mr. Hopkins are great orators by any

E. W. B.

Even the Hawaiian situation failed to ignite the debate, that was expected. Senator Coke, of Texas, called up the joint resolution, authorizing the secretary of the treasury to permit owners of cattle and horses transporting them into Mexico to reimport the same into the United States at any time within twelve months. It was passed. Senator Gray, of Delaware, gave notice

Continued on Fourth Column Second Page.

HE WILL BE MAD NOW SURE ENOUGH

Governor Mitchell Alert.

from Colorado, Cuba, or any other point is the merest rot and without foundation."

In this county that Governor Mitchell be apprised of said arrest and that he be asked to instruct or request Attorney General Lamar to appear and prosecute the case for the state. The governor, in a contemptible telegram to the prosecuting attorney of this county, charging him with being in collusion with the promoters of this scheme, charged the attorney with sedition or treason, and by insinuations and threats of removal, caused the county attorney, without apprising us of his action, to not prosecute the case, thus thwarting us.

"DUVAL ATHLETIC CLUB."

drawal, he desired to say that he nevertheless attributed this remark to the associations of the gentleman from West Virginia.

For some time past rumors have been rife here that a branch of the American Protective Association was being formed in Knoxville. Developments today leave no doubt that such is the case and that the members of the hide-bound order will cut a considerable figure in the coming municipal election.

Copies of the oath prescribed by the order have been found, but the identity of none of the members has been established as yet.

THE RAILROAD SENTIMENT CHANGES

II of the United States Revised Statutes. Section 14 of chapter 1 says: "The legisla-

Knoxville, Tenn., January 2.—(Special).—
 C. M. Woodbury, of Middleboro, was to-
 day appointed receiver of the Mingo Mountain
 Coal and Coke Company, by Judge
 D. M. Key, of the United States district
 court.

General Pierre Young Enroute Home.
 San Francisco, January 2.—General P. M.
 Young, United States minister to Guate-
 mala and Honduras, arrived on the steam-
 er, City of Sydney, last night, on a leave
 of absence, en route to Washington, and

Will Purvis, the whitecap now in jail

Failure at Selma.—Selma, Ala., January 9. (Special.)—The stock of dry goods of A. Halzman was attached by the sheriff today on writs issued by Steiner & Leckman, of Montgomery, Ala., to F. E. Bizzell, of Selma, and H. F. Haffin & Co., of New York, their claims aggregating \$18,000.

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THE CONSTITUTION.

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TEN PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., January 10, 1894.

Violations of the Platform.
 Now that our readers have had an opportunity to study Mr. Watterson's address for themselves, they can understand the futility of criticism that means nothing and leads to nothing.

When The Constitution, representing an overwhelming majority of the democratic party, was criticizing and protesting against the direct and flagrant violation of the democratic platform contemplated by those who insisted on the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman act, Mr. Watterson was urgently and enthusiastically defending the proposed repeal of the platform which was finally consummated.

With the eloquence and ardor that, in his case have developed from gifts into habits, he fell foul of The Constitution and held its position up to the scorn and contumely of his Kentucky public. "Why embarrass the administration?" he asked us. "Why throw unnecessary obstacles in the way of its well-defined policy?" He strove hard to place those who were pleading for the integrity and unity of the democratic law and gospel in the position of making an indefensible attack on the democratic administration; and his brilliant but shallow arguments were seized on by the patronage press and employed to strengthen their own fatuous and foolish excuses for supporting an effort to break down the democratic policy and violate the constitution of the party.

This was Mr. Watterson's plea—"Why embarrass the administration? Why throw obstacles in its way?" But now he comes forward and dumps a whole ship load of stones in the democratic channel, and then, getting in a small boat, rides into the democratic harbor with the air of a victor. The Wilson bill is "a makeshift." It is a "manifest violation of the democratic law and gospel." Nevertheless, if it is satisfactory to Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle, everything is all right, and Mr. Watterson will support it cheerfully, heroically, unflinchingly.

But the suggestion that Mr. Watterson made to The Constitution we politely return to him. Why embarrass the administration by filling the minds of the multitude with compassion? Why give wings to fear and doubt, and then come to the futile conclusion that, after all, everything is all right if Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Carlisle are satisfied? Why create dissatisfaction in the public mind by declaring that the Wilson bill is a manifest violation of the democratic platform—a makeshift—and then declare that democrats everywhere ought to be satisfied if the administration is satisfied?

We beg to assure Mr. Watterson that his conclusions as set forth in his address are not democratic but imperialistic. In this republic an administration has but one duty to perform and that is to interpret and administer the laws in accordance with the express will of the people as manifested through the success of the party. It is the essence of imperialism to declare that a violation of the democratic platform is all right if the administration is satisfied, and the effect of it is far more embarrassing to the administration than direct criticism of the Wilson bill would be.

Whatever criticism is worth making is worth standing by until there is no longer any hope that it will be effective. We cannot imagine how an earnest democrat can render a better service to his party than to give its projected measures the benefit of honest criticism. The severer the criticism the more sanative its effects will be, provided always that it is honest and sincere. Such criticism, in the nature of things, can never be embarrassing if its honesty and sincerity find a parallel in the intentions of the administration and the party leaders.

On the other hand, we cannot imagine anything more embarrassing than criticism which discovers a "manifest violation of the democratic law and gospel," gives it the benefit of a tremendous advertisement, and then approves it on the ground that the administration is satisfied.

We have no doubt that Mr. Watterson's criticisms are honest and sincere. They are full of the flavor that only those qualities could impart to them. The point we make is that they are more embarrassing to the administration with the lame conclusions he has attached

to them than they would have been if he had stood squarely to their full intent and meaning.

We are of the opinion, also, that, at the very worst, Mr. Watterson might have given consistency and even a certain amount of dignity to his position by embracing this alleged violation of the democratic law and gospel as readily as he embraced that ruder, grosser and more criminal violation of the platform embodied in the unconditional repeal of the purchasing clause of the Sherman law.

And that must be the opinion of all candid democrats who read Mr. Watterson's speech.

On the Right Line.

The bill introduced by Congressman McLaurin, of South Carolina, to repeal the duties on manufactured cotton goods is a step in the right direction.

Mr. McLaurin makes it clear that the duties on cotton goods operate against the interests of our farmers, and against the cotton manufacturers of the south. The Wilson bill proposes to place a duty of from 15 to 20 per cent on yarns, etc., thus practically re-enacting an objectionable feature of the McKinley law.

Now, the effect of these duties will be to increase the importation of Indian and Egyptian cotton. Coarse goods can be made from this foreign cotton imported under a nominal duty, and the result will cause the displacement of about 250,000 bales of cotton now manufactured in the south. The duties proposed in the Wilson bill will perhaps cause a cut in the wages of the operatives of the southern mills.

If raw cotton is to be admitted free of duty, thus forcing the southern planters to compete with the cheap cotton of India and Egypt, we should go a step further and take off the duty on manufactured cotton goods. When our people are compelled to produce cheap cotton they should at least have the privilege of purchasing cheap shirts.

Under the proposed schedule foreign raw cotton will be imported in increased quantities, and its cheapness will enable the New England mills to resume the manufacture of coarse goods. On the other hand, the repeal of the duties on cotton goods will cause the mills of the country to shift southward where they will be able to get their raw material from the fields, "without the expense of shipping it a long distance. As the matter now stands, free raw cotton and a tariff on the manufactured article are equivalent to a high degree of protection for the New England manufacturers, while their southern competitors are handicapped by a heavy burden. It is to be hoped that Mr. McLaurin's bill will receive serious consideration. It is on the right line.

An Important Matter.

Since the act went into effect providing for annual sessions of the legislature limited to fifty days, it was suggested that the time of meeting should be changed from November to July, and at the last session a bill was passed submitting the proposed change in the shape of a constitutional amendment to the people in the state elections next October.

The members of the general assembly who favored this amendment had in view the advantages of a summer session, and they failed to consider the consequences of such a change. It is to be feared that the act proposing the amendment is fatally defective.

Next October the governor, statehouse officers and legislature will be elected as usual. Now, if the amendment is carried, a correspondent, in a communication published elsewhere, says that the vote for governor and statehouse officers could not be counted and the result declared until the following July, as the constitution provides that this must be done by the legislature.

Under this amendment the term of the governor would be prolonged for eight months. This would violate the spirit and letter of the constitution which limits his eligibility to four years' continuous service.

Attention is further called to the fact that this change would prolong the terms of all the judges and solicitors to be elected by the legislature.

We have no tax act for 1895. The adoption of the amendment, it is held, would force the state to wait for a tax act until the summer session in 1895, and as the act would not be perfected before some time in August the taxes would have to be assessed and collected in the short period of two or three months.

There is now no appropriation act for 1895. Under the amendment the act could not be passed until the summer session next year. So, from January, 1895, until August, 1895, there would be no funds available for running the state government, supporting public institutions, and paying our school teachers. Even with the money in the treasury, the governor would have no authority to draw a warrant; the comptroller general could sign no checks, and the treasurer could not pay out any money. The business of the state government would be thrown into inextricable confusion, and every effort to provide for the running expenses of the government and its institutions would be difficult and of doubtful legality.

The adoption of the amendment would make it absolutely necessary for the governor to call an extra session of the legislature in October, 1894, to count and declare the vote for governor and statehouse officers; inaugurate the governor and install the statehouse officers; elect judges and solicitors general, and pass the appropriation and tax acts for 1895. It would take about thirty-five or forty days for this work, at a cost of at least \$40,000 to the state. Aside from the other work specified, it requires a long time to properly consider, mature and pass the tax and appropriation acts. At the ordinary regular sessions, although

the tax and appropriation bills are introduced at the beginning, they are rarely perfected and reported until the last day of the session. They are too important to be acted on hastily.

If we hold an extra session of the legislature in October, 1894, it must, nevertheless, hold its regular session in the summer of 1895 and in the summer of 1896, thus making three expensive sessions, instead of two.

If it is simply designed to change the time of meeting of the general assembly from October to July, our correspondent holds that a constitutional amendment is not needed. An act of the legislature is all that is necessary to make the change, and it could be so shaped as to avoid all the confusion threatened by the proposed amendment.

It is not too early to consider these points. They are apparently very strong obstacles in the way of the amendment and will probably cause its defeat.

President Dole.

The head of the Hawaiian provisional government has not been in office many months, but his conduct under trying conditions shows that he is a statesman, a patriot and a man of nerve. If recent reports from Honolulu are substantially correct, President Dole is taking care of the interests of the new government with admirable conservatism and firmness. He is not disposed to speak or act without due deliberation, and his official documents and letters would reflect credit upon a trained diplomat.

The representative of the United States, or of any other power, who attempts to convince President Dole that he should step down and make way for the harlot queen will have a hard task before him. The provisional president takes the position that his government has already been recognized by the United States and Russia. It is an established government. Moreover, it is an independent government, and as it is not in any manner connected with the United States, we cannot upon any reasonable pretext use either moral or physical pressure to overthrow it. It would seem that President Dole has the best of the argument thus far. Whether later developments will present the matter in a different light remains to be seen.

A Chapter of Progress.

The war cost the south \$5,000,000,000. Yet, in the last decade alone, the product of southern industries equaled this vast sum.

Last year our manufactured products were worth \$700,000,000. Our manufacturing establishments in the past ten years have increased from 34,000 to 62,000, and their capital has increased from \$180,000,000 to \$600,000,000.

Last year, in spite of the hard times, 2,251 new industries were started in the south.

This industrial revolution is worthy of a separate and a red letter chapter in our history, and it is impossible to devote a moment's thought to these facts and figures without jumping to the conclusion that a section with such an unparalleled record will make a showing at the coming Cotton States and International Exposition that will excite the wondering admiration of the outside world.

A Clue for Our Readers.

The theory on which eastern republicans and eastern democrats for that matter—oppose the levying of an income tax is worth more than the passing notice we gave it the other day.

The argument that it is inequitable is not insisted on with any degree of emphasis. The real objection from the eastern point of view is that any attempt to make wealthy individuals bear their fair share of the burdens of taxation is in the nature of class legislation. Editor Halstead, who is in the habit of blurring out his ideas without regard to their timeliness, declares it is nihilism.

In this instance, Mr. Halstead's bluntness has a deeper meaning than usual. The word that he uses is full of eastern bristles. Shall a wealthy individual be compelled to pay a small tax on his income so long as there are poor men to be taxed? Shall this great outrage be committed so long as there are people with small incomes to support the government? It is worse than socialism—worse than anarchy. It is nihilism pure and simple.

It is not alone the proposition to tax the incomes of wealthy individuals that revolts the east. It is the whole democratic policy that irks them—the policy that proposes to sweep away the class legislation built up by the republicans in behalf of the millionaires, monopolists and the money power of the east.

There is one fact that no democrat need shut his eyes to, and that is that when there is any attack made on the class legislation that the east has managed to secure at the expense of the taxpayers of the rest of the country, there is no longer any party division between the representatives of those interests in congress. This was clearly shown when the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law was up for discussion, and the fact has manifested itself in so many different ways that it ought to be thoroughly familiar to our readers.

A great body of legislation is in the interests of the east and against the interests of the rest of the country, and when this legislation is attacked the eastern representatives throw aside their party badges and stand together, presenting a solid phalanx of opposition. This is the reason the reform and relief demanded by the democratic platform makes such slow progress. This is the reason the democratic platform was violated in the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law. And if our readers will bear these simple facts in mind they will have no difficulty in accounting for further developments in the present congress that would otherwise strike them as altogether mysterious.

The Washington Post wants to know where the income tax is popular. Well, it certainly is not popular among the millionaires of the east.

Brother Merrick says the people didn't vote for an income tax in 1890 and 1892. Did they vote for a gold bond issue? One

week's time will be allowed for the preparation of a skillful rhetorical answer to this question.

An exchange speaks of "those who won in 1892." If reference is made to the eastern goldbugs, why not come right out and say so?

It is thought that Mr. Gresham would like to do a little cussin' in the Kanabaa language.

The great trouble with the secretary of state is that he didn't start out as a democrat.

When Wall street gets in a money panic the government is called on to relieve the market by reducing bonds. Now the government is called on to issue bonds. The indicator says that a bond issue means currency contraction, and that is one of the secrets of the whole business.

The Hawaiian affair seems to be a good deal bigger than Hawaii.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

Referring to the death Tuesday last of O. B. Potter, the wealthy ex-congressman of New York, a Philadelphia paper which knew him well tells the incident of his early life, which formed the turning point of his career: When a student in a Boston law office he entered one day a poor mechanic, who desired to see the lawyer about drawing up an application for a patent. The lawyer was out of town. Potter asked if he could not serve as well, and the inventor replied in the negative, adding that he wanted a lawyer who would advance him the patent office fees. Young Potter asked to see the model, which represented an improvement for sewing machines. He was intelligent enough to perceive its value. He drew up the application, advanced the fees and took an interest in the patent, which became one of the most famous machine improvements, the Grover & Baker, and started Potter on the way to becoming a millionaire. At the time of his death he was president of a sewing machine company.

Some three hundred odd rats are maintained by the United States government, the cost of their support being carried as a regular item on the accounts of the postoffice department. These rats are distributed among about fifty postoffices, and their duty is to keep rats and mice from eating and destroying postal matter and canvas mail work is of the utmost importance wherever large quantities of mail are collected, as, for example, at the New York postoffice, where from 2,000 to 3,000 rats are commonly stored away in the basement. Formerly great damage was done by the mischievous rodents, which chewed holes in the sacks and boxes of letters, and clear through bags of letters in a night. Troubles of this sort no longer occur, since the official pussies keep watch. Each of the postmasters in the larger cities is allowed from \$8 to \$40 a year for the keep of his feline staff, sending his estimate for "cat meat" to Washington at the beginning of each quarter.

Raphael Pumpelly thinks it possible that during the Miocene geological period the Georgia plateau, full of rivers, was outlined by submerged islands of limestone. The Gulf stream, after the creation of the Central American barrier, found its way back to the Atlantic, sweeping over southern Georgia and northern Florida and supplying material to build up the great orogenic beds of the Chattahoochee. These grew to the surface, and formed islands, thus explaining the occurrence in that region of land shells and beach-worn fossils.

The Washington Post refuses to believe that Mr. Cleveland instructed Minister Willis to continue his efforts to overthrow the provisional government of Hawaii at a time when the matter had been turned over to congress for settlement.

ABOUT THE GOVERNORSHIP.

Albany Herald: And now they refer to it as the Evans avalanche. We hope it will rival the celebrated "Slide, Kelly, slide."

Covington Star: We have nothing against General Evans, but we are for Atkinson. Rome Tribune: It ought to be a proud privilege to every Georgian—and especially to the young men of Georgia—to vote for this man. He is one of the last survivors of a great and noble race, one of the few remnants of the grand old Georgia of the past—the Georgia of yesterday, in war, a hero; in peace, a statesman and a man of God; at the same time a polished gentleman—such as Clement A. Evans.

Tifton Gazette: Hon. W. Y. Atkinson has formally announced his candidacy for governor of Georgia, and now some of our state exchanges are talking of a dark horse or compromise candidate. Atkinson's letter to the people has the proper ring to it. Albany Herald: Some of our esteemed contemporaries are worried because The Herald hasn't pulled off its coat, rolled up its sleeves and gone to shouting for either General Evans or Colonel Atkinson for governor. There is plenty of time yet for the supporters of the state to commit themselves as to the next gubernatorial race, and we are inclined to the opinion that some of our contemporaries have allowed themselves to become prematurely exercised over next summer's campaign. Some of the boys who are climbing fences and running over each other now in their haste to get on one side of the other of the Evans-Atkinson matter will be found, later on, when the band begins to play and a fresh horse is trotted out.

Savannah News: The people of Georgia should not hastily decide that they will favor the man for governor who has flat-footedly refused to send to the legislature any man simply because he expresses a desire to represent them. They should seek good men and give their support only to those who can render them valuable service. In Turner, Lester, Blount or Hammond they might find the man who would make an excellent governor.

Danielsville Monitor: Hon. W. Y. Atkinson, of Coweta, has announced himself a candidate for governor subject to the action of the democratic gubernatorial convention. Atkinson has flat-footedly refused to send to the legislature any man simply because he expresses a desire to represent them. They should seek good men and give their support only to those who can render them valuable service. In Turner, Lester, Blount or Hammond they might find the man who would make an excellent governor.

ABOUT THE SENATORSHIP.

Tifton Gazette: The fresh candidate for the United States senate who thinks he is going to have a "walk over" your "Uncle Alfred" Colquitt is going to be woefully disappointed.

Major Bacon, when asked in Washington if he was a candidate for the senate, said that he certainly was, and that he felt confident of the support of a great many of the friends who, for reasons of their own, had antagonized him some years ago in his memorable race for governor. Further than this, when the question was put, "Mr. Bacon did not care to depose. As he will go before the legislature to be elected next fall, and as a good number of his colleagues in the present legislature will be returned, the probability is that he will make a spirited race."

The Alliance Reviving.

The alliance of Clayton, Fayette, Henry and other counties surrounding us are coming together with greater vigor than ever before, not looking forward to any election that may come up in the future, but for the sake of the farmer and laboring class. We are glad to note this. May they continue to connect with the order until every farmer and laborer, whether democrat or republican, is a member. Work all over the country organize in one grand body and then you can defy monopolies and fraud of every description, and until this is accomplished you may expect to dance and pay the fiddler, too. You may be a "weak brother," but nevertheless organized labor is what the people need.

A GREETING FROM GEORGIA.

Somewhere.
 Somewhere in the distant future, gleaming softly through the night.
 The rays of sweet contentment tinge the shadows golden bright;
 And my burden gently lightens at the fast approaching day.
 For the peacefulness of dreaming drives the pall of doubt away.

Somewhere, full of blessings, in the time that is to be
 A crown of precious victory I know is waiting me;
 And the thoughts of coming events wipe away the bitter tear.
 As the melody of promise falls caressing on my ear.

Somewhere—and man knows not how soon the beams may creep
 Into the shuttered window to bid him sink to sleep.
 To wake beyond the moaning of the storm, to feel the shock of the shore,
 And realize the meaning of a rest forevermore.

The Clicking in the Hall.

There's a specter grimly creaking,
 Hovering near me, wake or sleeping,
 Shrouding peace and hopeful future in its shroud.
 Once a month it makes a mull,
 And I often pause to cuss
 The clicking of the meter in the hall.

With its click of fiendish glee,
 I'll be certain death to me,
 And I long for a good excuse to maul
 The man with cheerful smile,
 Who comes to size my pile,
 To the tune of the meter in the hall.

It is forever wide awake,
 And if a light you try to make,
 Your intention it is certain to forestall;
 If you try to strike a match,
 The first keen, grating scratch,
 You'll hear a solemn clicking in the hall.

He Could Advise Others.

"Who is the young man that lost so heavily at the races today?"
 "Oh, he's the sporting editor of a daily paper, who gives his readers tips on the winners."

Some Copy Might Affect Him Thus.
 "Drunk again," she sarcastically remarked, as he stumbled into the room.
 "Nusslin, m' dear," stammered the editor, "I 'fuz' dizzy—head swim 'f'm readin' 'n' creatin' such copy."
 "Well," she muttered, "as he carefully placed his boots on the bed and threw himself under it, 'I've often heard that reading makes a full man, but I never saw it verified before.'"

Ordered the Wrong Thing.
 "I see the editor has ordered him a coat of arms."
 "Coat of arms? He'd better be ordering a coat of brains."

A Modern Version.
 Sing a song of ten cents.
 A stomach full of rye;
 Give it to a printer and
 He'll give you lots of ble.

Wouldn't He Be Bothered.
 "What's the matter, Sillybub, you don't look well this morning?"
 "I don't know, I've been worried about my head all day."
 "Oh, brace up, old fellow, I wouldn't let such a trifle as that put me out any."

The stammerer not only succeeds in bridling his tongue, but his speech is also impeded with a halt or two.

An Important Invention.
 "Jenkins has struck luck at last."
 "What's he done?"
 "Invented a fishing pole with an automatic pair of scales on it that weighs the big fish that always gets away and makes a record of it."

A Serious Position.
 "Our editor awoke this morning and found himself in a very grave situation."
 "The council appointed him sexton at the cemetery last night."

She Misunderstood Him.
 "I want to exchange this," she remarked, confidently, as she laid a package on the counter.
 "But we do not exchange goods, madam, the polite clerk replied, and she howled.
 "Why, when I bought this you told me yourself that it was a changeable piece of goods."

And Held It, Too.
 "Editor struck a snap last night."
 "What was it?"
 "Stepped on the chicken's bare trap that he had set for the thieves."

A CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.
 A Correspondent Thinks the Amendment Changing Sessions Defective.

Editor Constitution: I have been thinking over the constitutional amendment asked by the last general assembly, changing the date of the meetings from November in each year to July.

The act proposing the amendment is fatally defective, and the legislature evidently only considered the question of changing the sessions from winter to summer, without reflecting upon the serious consequences of the change in its effect on other branches of the state government.

Here are some notes that I wish to furnish for the people to crack, and as they have about nine months in which to do so, there will be no excuse for going wrong:

1. The election of governor, statehouse officers and legislature will occur in October. If the amendment is adopted the vote for governor and statehouse officers could not be counted and the result declared until the following July, as under the constitution this must be done by the legislature.

2. The term of the governor would be prolonged for eight months. This would violate the spirit and letter of the constitution in the present case, which limits the governor's eligibility to four years' continuous service.

3. The terms of all judges and solicitors to be elected by the legislature would be prolonged until July.

4. There is now no tax act for 1895. If the amendment is adopted there could be no tax act for 1895 until passed by the legislature in the summer session of 1895. It would be some time in August before the tax act could be perfected and passed. This would only give two or three months in which taxes could be assessed, returned and collected.

5. There is now no appropriation act for the year 1895. If the amendment is adopted there can be no appropriation act for 1895 until passed by the legislature at the summer session in 1895. This appropriation act could not be perfected and passed until sometime in August, 1895. From January, 1895 until August, 1895, there would be no appropriation for running the state government or for support of public institutions. Even if there were money in the treasury there would be no authority in the governor to draw any warrants, or in the comptroller general to sign any checks, or in the treasurer to pay out any money. The business of the state government would be thrown into inextricable confusion, and every effort to provide for the running expenses of the government and the public institutions would be surrounded by difficulties, doubts and uncertainties.

6. The adoption of the amendment would make it absolutely necessary for the governor to call an extra session of the legislature in October, 1894, to count and declare the vote for governor and statehouse officers; inaugurate the governor and install the statehouse officers; elect judges and solicitors general, and pass the appropriation and tax acts for 1895. It would take about thirty-five or forty days for this work, at a cost of at least \$40,000 to the state. Aside from the other work specified, it requires a long time to properly consider, mature and pass the tax and appropriation acts. At the ordinary regular sessions, although

in October, 1894, for the following purposes: 1. To count and declare the vote for governor and statehouse officers; 2. To inaugurate the governor and install the statehouse officers; 3. To elect judges and solicitors general; 4. To pass the appropriation and tax acts of the year 1895. The work could not properly be done in less than thirty-five or forty days, at a cost of at least \$40,000 to the state. Aside from the other work specified it requires a long time to properly consider, mature and pass the appropriation bills, although the tax and appropriation bills are introduced at the beginning. It generally happens that they are not matured and agreed upon by the legislature until the last day of the session. They are too important to be acted on hastily.

7. If the legislature was thus convened in extra session in October, 1894, it would hold its regular sessions in May, June and July, 1895, and in the summer of 1896, thus making three expensive sessions instead of two.

8. If it is desired to change the time of meeting of the general assembly from October to July, no constitutional amendment is needed, as the legislature has the power under the constitution to make the change by an act of the legislature. When this is done provisions ought to be inserted to guard against the confusion which must necessarily result from the adoption of the proposed amendment.

WALKS AND TALKS.

Here is another direct benefit which Atlanta has already received from the exposition.

For some time the projectors of the Lake Springs railway have been attempting to secure the \$300,000 necessary for them to construct and equip their road. They are unable to do so until a few days ago when arrangements were made with northern capitalists to furnish the money needed in the enterprise. This was directly due to the bright prospects ahead for Atlanta on account of the big exposition which are to have.

The people have stopped talking about hard times, and are talking exposition. And exposition talk pays.

"I believe there is every prospect of a much better southern travel this season than we have had before for several years," said Mr. Frank Bell, lessee of the Atlanta and Gulf railway, as he walked through the last evening. "There are a number of reasons why this should be. As Mr. Francis of the Ponce de Leon, recently pointed out, the recent money troubles have been largely a rich man's panic and they have been unable to get away from home all summer. They may have sent their families away for a short while, but now that things are getting better there is every reason to believe that they will run down to Florida and come to Atlanta for a little rest. I believe the exposition in California will make very much difference with travel, that is, I don't believe it will attract many people from the east, because the people have had a surfeit of exposition this year. As for our own exposition, coming as it does in 1895, it is sure to be a great success and will draw people here from all parts of the country. Your paper has spoken of our proposed increase by adding 100 rooms and that shows what we mean of the hotel outlook. I believe that many people who come south will come to Atlanta than have ever done so before. We are advertising very extensively through Florida and we have good reasons to believe that thousands of them, after staying at the Ponce de Leon or other hotels down there will come to Atlanta and then go to Asheville or to the north."

Mr. D. G. Nunez, of San Francisco, who is the city at the Kimball for a short time yesterday, said that he was very much interested in the exposition which is now holding an exposition here, which was particularly about the exposition which Atlanta is going to hold and about exhibitions in general.

"You people," said he, "are sensible about your exposition until 1895. We put off your exposition until 1895. We put off the midwinter exposition at San Francisco is about two or three months behind, and it will be six or eight weeks before it is in good shape. I have seen a lot of people who are going to the exposition here, and I am sure that the fact that the exposition is held so shortly after the world fair we expect excellent results from it. It has been very well advertised in the press, especially, and I am sure the travel will be very heavy. There are enough people on the coast to make it a success without anybody from the east, and they are all going to attend."

Mr. M. M. Walker, of Chicago, had a word to say about the big fire.

"The people here," said he, "will fall for those foreign fellows who have their gold in the buildings and have been unable to remove them. There have been taken the greatest possible precautions to prevent anything like this, and it is a good thing that it has been so. I am not surprised to see that the damage to water was even greater than the damage to fire. There was plenty of water on the ground, and the fire was put out by a hard fight. Just think of the sight of the buildings burning! It must have been a superb sight, especially viewed from the lake."

Colonel John Hart, of Union Point, who has been at the Kimball during his stay in the city—his attendance upon the exposition yesterday. "Yesterday," he said, "we were way in talking exposition. I never have seen anything advertised as well as in so short a time. It is certainly the old-fashioned spirit and with that spirit back the exposition, it is bound to be a success. But that exposition, I take it, is not an Atlanta enterprise solely, for all the rest of the state feel that we have a share in the responsibility of making it a success. There is a great amount of good that exposition will do for the rest of Georgia, as well as Atlanta. I believe to make it a success we need a woman and child should contribute to it. It is certainly a splendid suggestion, and from the way it has been taken up there is no question that it will be carried through with success."

Mr. W. H. Felton, Jr., solicitor of the Macon circuit, is another man who had a nice word to say for the exposition. "I am glad," he said, "that you have fixed the time for 1895, rather than 1894, when it would have been in clash with

T'WAS WHEAT

That Advanced Yesterday on an Unfavorable Government Report.

COTTON SHOWS SOME WEAKNESS

Stock Speculation Light, with the Tone Unsettled, and the Trading Purely Professional.

NEW YORK, January 9.—On the stock exchange today the volume of business was light, the speculation somewhat unsettled tone and the trading purely professional. There was no very great pressure to sell, nor was there any particularly strong buying movement, although there were occasional bear raids and times when stocks were readily absorbed. But of animation there was none. London was not in the market to any appreciable extent, though commission houses were idle and there was a scarcity of orders from outside on both sides of the account. What little news of interest was stirring had little or no effect upon prices, which moved up and down lazily within narrow limits as a rule as the respective stocks were offered for sale or bid for. The monetary situation is so easy that the reported flow of currency to this center in excess of the shipments to the interior passes unnoticed. The Aitchison reorganization scheme is said to be progressing favorably, but the report did not more than retain the price of the stock at yesterday's closing figures. An upward movement was started in Chicago Gas on the announcement of the election of the new board of directors, which was expected to increase financial strength to the corporation. It is claimed, too, that the confirmation of the board shows that the control is now vested in the east. Most of the improvement in the shares was before the close. The Union Pacific reorganization committee was in conference today, but there was no development of interest, and the shares were lifeless. St. Paul showed most activity, being bought moderately by London houses. An advance of 1 cent on last night was recorded in the early part of the afternoon, but was followed by a decline of 1/4 in the final sales, making a loss of 1/4 on the day. Burlington and Quincy was sold down 1/2 cent in the morning, rose 1 cent, and, under a bear drive, broke 1/2, with a final rally of 1/4. The changes in the other railroads were not of great importance. Consolidated Western Union stock changed hands between 87 1/2 and 88 1/2, the closing being at 87 1/2, a gain of 1/2 on yesterday. Sugar was not neglected by the traders. After an early decline of 1/4, the stock sold up 1/4, but quickly reacted, closing at a reaction of 1/4 from the top. Sugar preferred advanced 1/4. Compared with yesterday's close the final sales of today show but slight changes. The specialties in a few instances show material losses and gains, the notable declines being 5 per cent in Chicago, Cleveland, Cincinnati and St. Louis, 2 1/2 in Delaware, Lackawanna and Western on a sale of one hundred shares, 2 in Pullman, 1 1/2 in General Electric, 1 1/2 in American Telephone and Telegraph, 1 1/2 in Western Union and Lake Erie preferred. In the list of advances are Great Northern preferred 2 and Louisville and Nashville 1/4. A directors' meeting of the latter company was to have been held today, but failed to get under way. The stock market made slight rally at the close. The railroad and miscellaneous bond market was strong in the morning, but became weak in the afternoon.

Government bonds strong. State bonds inactive. Money easy at 10 1/2 per cent; last loan 1: 10 1/2 per cent; prime mercantile paper 10 1/2 per cent. Sterling exchange quiet, with actual business in bankers' bills 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4 for demand, and at 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4 for sixty days; posted rates, 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4; commercial bills, 48 1/2 @ 48 3/4. Silver certificates, 69 1/2. The following are closing sales:

Atch. & S. Pac.	11 1/2	Nat. Cotton pref.	41
Adams Express	149	N. A. Central	115 1/2
Alton & Terre Haute	10	N. A. Eastern	115 1/2
Am. Express	149	N. A. Western	115 1/2
Baltimore & Ohio	10	N. A. Southern	115 1/2
Canada Pac.	124 1/2	N. A. Gulf	115 1/2
Ches. & Ohio	10	N. A. Texas	115 1/2
Chicago & Alton	10	N. A. Louisiana	115 1/2
C. & O. S. & L.	10	N. A. Mississippi	115 1/2
Consolidated Gas	124 1/2	N. A. Alabama	115 1/2
C. & O. S. & L.	10	N. A. Georgia	115 1/2
Col. & Ind. & Ill.	10	N. A. Florida	115 1/2
Cotton Oil	10	N. A. South Carolina	115 1/2
Del. & Maryland	10	N. A. North Carolina	115 1/2
Del. & W. Va.	10	N. A. Virginia	115 1/2
D. C. & W. Va.	10	N. A. West Virginia	115 1/2
D. C. & W. Va.	10	N. A. Kentucky	115 1/2
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